



Data Paper

Dragonfly biodiversity 90 years ago in an Alpine region: The Odonata historical collection of the MUSE (Trento, Italy)

Giacomo Assandri[‡], Alessandra Franceschini[‡], Valeria Lencioni[‡]

[‡] MUSE - Science Museum of Trento, Trento, Italy

Corresponding author: Giacomo Assandri (giacomo.assandri@gmail.com)

Academic editor: Benjamin Price

Received: 13 Dec 2018 | Accepted: 11 Jan 2019 | Published: 31 Jan 2019

Citation: Assandri G, Franceschini A, Lencioni V (2019) Dragonfly biodiversity 90 years ago in an Alpine region: The Odonata historical collection of the MUSE (Trento, Italy). Biodiversity Data Journal 7: e32391.

<https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.7.e32391>

Abstract

Background

Historical collections of natural science museums play a fundamental role in documenting environmental changes and patterns of biodiversity transformation. This considered, they should have a pivotal role to plan conservation and management actions.

The MUSE - Science Museum of Trento is an Italian regional museum preserving about 5.5 million items (organised in 297 collections). About one million of them are invertebrates, 70% of which are of local origin, gathered in the collection "Miscellanea Invertebrati". Odonata account for a minor part of this collection; however, most of them are of local or regional relevance. A complete catalogue of this collection does not exist to date.

New information

The collection was studied in 2017-2018 and this contribution aims to present the Catalogue of the historic collection of Odonata of the MUSE - Museo delle Scienze of Trento (Italy).

In all, 836 specimens of adult dragonflies and damselflies are found in the collection referring to an overall 56 species. The collection covers a period between 1924 and 1957 and refer to 74 defined localities, all located in northern Italy (most of them in Trentino - Alto Adige Region).

The samples conserved in the collection are, for several species, the only indisputable confirmation of their former occurrence in that region.

Keywords

dragonflies; damselflies; Italy; natural science museum, Trentino-Alto Adige

Introduction

The MUSE - Science Museum of Trento (formerly Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali) is an Italian regional museum founded in 1922. The natural history and archaeological collections of the museum (297 collections and 5.5 million objects) are of great interest for their close relationship with the Alpine Region. The oldest materials were collected more than two centuries ago and the collections increase every year through many new acquisitions. Invertebrate collections of the MUSE include more than 1.2 million specimens, aquatic and terrestrial, 70% of which are of local origin. Historical collections (1850-1950) include mainly terrestrial insects.

Odonata account for a minor part of the "Miscellanea Invertebrati" collection (cINV017), with 954 specimens collected since 1924, mostly in Trentino (NE-Italy). The bulk of the collection (836 specimens) was created between 1924 and 1957 and is referred hereafter as the 'historical collection of dragonflies of the Science Museum (MUSE) of Trento'. The remaining samples refer to 2009 and were collected at two sites of Trentino in the framework of a specific project, the results from which have already been reported in Lampo et al. (2011). Hence, this contribution intends to present the catalogue of the historical bulk of the collection.

The dragonflies in the Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali collection were previously studied by Cesare Nielsen in 1932, who reported the available records at that time (which were a small number compared to the ones available today) (Nielsen 1932). They were subsequently studied by Cesare Conci and Osvaldo Galvagni in 1944, who only reported

several relevant data for an individual species, *Sympecma paedisca* (Brauer, 1882) (Conci and Galvagni 1944).

This considered, we think it important to publish the full catalogue of the historical collection of dragonflies of the Science Museum of Trento, since these data represent the first organic and verifiable bulk of knowledge on the Odonata of Trentino. In fact, apart from two 19th century very general and not verifiable studies (Ambrosi 1851, Ausserer 1869), no other previous information exists which allow the delineation of the past odonate fauna of this area. Additionally, during the 34 years to which the records in this collection refer, few data on the Odonata of Trentino were published and most of them referred only to scarce species (i.e. apart from those already cited: Morton 1926, Conci and Galvagni 1946, Conci 1957, Conci 1948, Morton 1928, Marcuzzi 1948).

Historical data from the Natural Science Museum collections allow comparisons with present animal assemblages and enable the understanding of the dynamics of the communities (i.e. species extinctions and colonisations) and concurrently of ecosystems (Regneire et al. 2015). These modifications could be the result of natural processes or, more often, of the anthropogenic impacts on biodiversity; thus, collection data play a fundamental role in documenting environmental changes (Schmitt et al. 2018). This also explains their invaluable importance in planning conservation and management actions (Remsen 1995, Gobbi et al. 2012). As an example, of the 61 odonate species recorded in Trentino, four (*Sympecma paedisca*, *Lestes barbarus*, *Coenagrion scitulum* and *Brachytron pratense*) were not reported after 1950 (Assandri, unpublished data). For all of them, at least one sample is conserved in the historical collection of dragonflies of the MUSE, confirming their indisputable former occurrence in that region.

Sampling methods

Study extent: The historical specimens of Odonata conserved in the collection "Miscellanea Invertebrati" of MUSE are 836 referring to 74 localities. Specimens are contained in a total of 44 entomological boxes.

Sampling description: No data on sampling protocols used in the past were available, although it is likely that most of the specimens derived from opportunistic sampling performed by personnel of the Museum, in particular by Guido Castelli and Tullio Perini, in Trentino Alto-Adige. Few specimens come from donations by other entomologists.

The collection is kept dry, most of the specimens are pinned (N=737), whereas the others are conserved in dragonfly envelopes (N=99).

Quality control: The collection was studied by GA in 2017-2018. All the samples were revised and reordered. A point of strength of the collection is that labels are mostly conserved and complete, thus relevant data about date and locality are available. These were digitalised. Geographical data on labels were georeferenced based on locality names. In most cases, the localities were well defined and straightforward for georeferencing as

they referred to specific physical elements (lakes, mountains, wetlands). When the locality referred to a town or a city, we associated it with the approximate present centroid of the urban area, although it could have been more vague (e.g. referred to the municipality). When the information is too imprecise for georeferencing (e.g. valleys) or unclear, we do not provide coordinates.

Taxonomy and nomenclature in this paper and associated dataset follow Boudot and Kalkman (2015).

Geographic coverage

Description: All the Odonata specimens, deposited in the collection "Miscellanea Invertebrati" of MUSE, geographically refer to Northern Italy. Most of them come Central-Eastern Alps, specifically from Trentino (N=692) and Alto Adige (N=138). Another 3 specimens come from Veneto (all 3 *Leucorrhinia dubia*), 1 from Lombardia (*Calopteryx splendens*) and 2 from Liguria (*Calopteryx xanthostoma*) (Fig. 1A). Overall, data for 74 localities are available (collection effort per locality: 1-122 Fig. 1B).

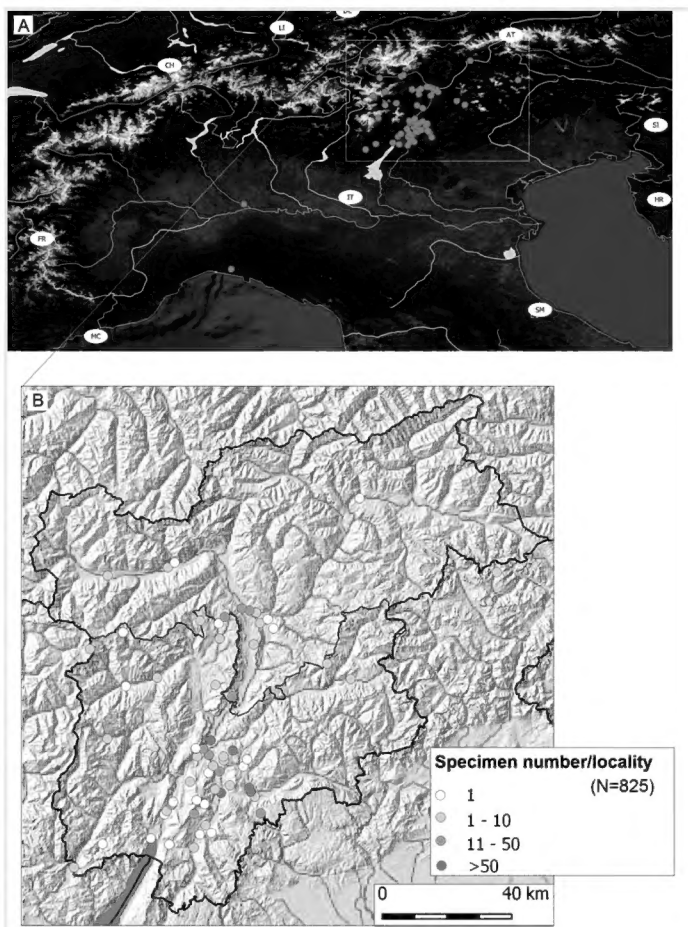


Figure 1. [doi](#)

Geographical distribution of the Odonata specimens conserved in the MUSE "Miscellanea invertebrati" collection. **A.** All specimens. Base-map: Northern Italy - USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed October 2017; **B.** Focus on Trentino - Alto Adige region with number of specimens per locality detailed (N=825).

Specimens refer to an altitudinal gradient between 66 and 2600 m a.s.l., although the 86% of them were collected at low elevation (within 1000 m a.s.l.) (Fig. 2). Considering that most of the data came from a region which extends for 70% above 1000 m a.s.l. (Rossi 2005), this evidence suggests a possible disproportionate sampling tendency towards the valley bottom, while admitting that the diversity of dragonflies in the Alps is concentrated at lower altitudes.

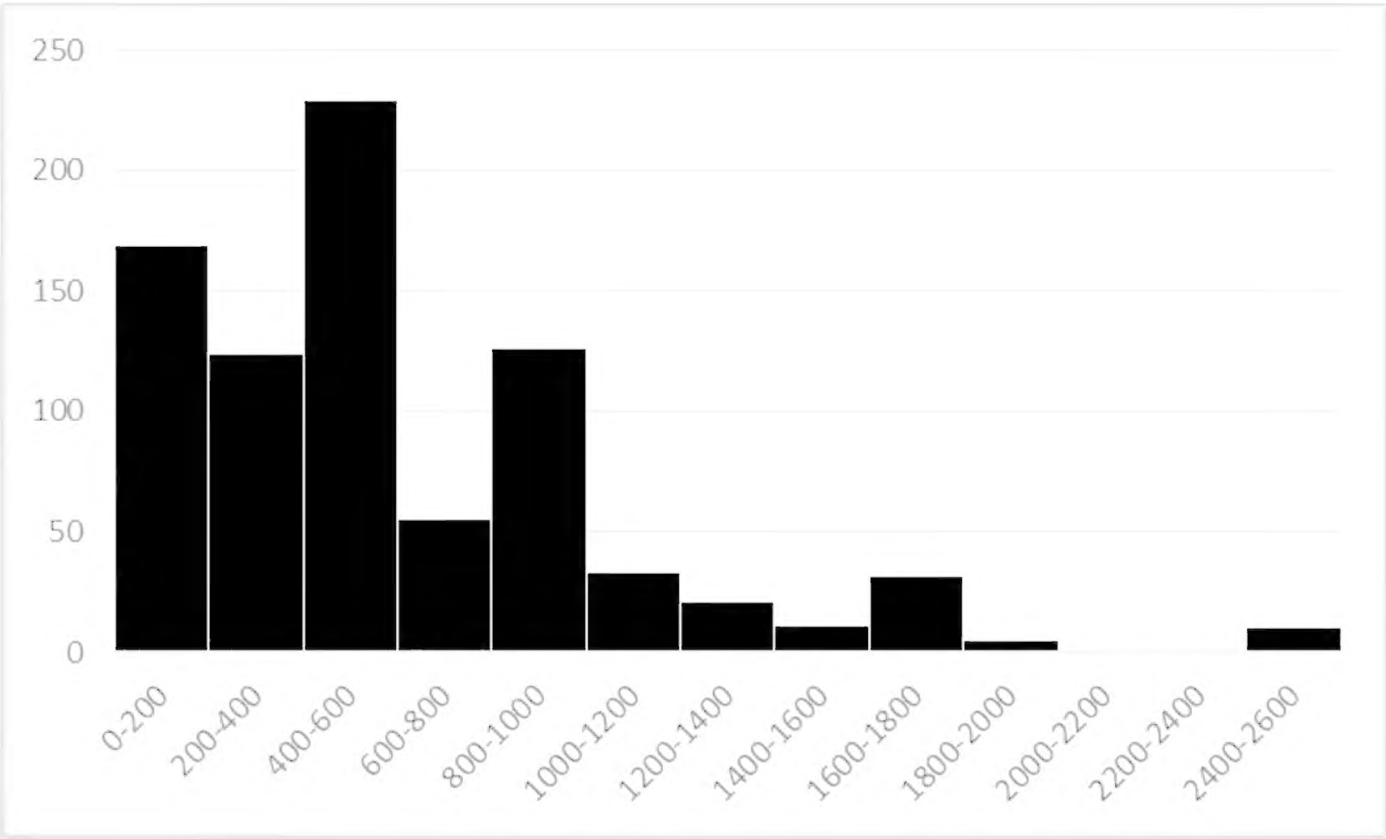


Figure 2. [doi](#)
Altitudinal distribution of Odonata specimens in the MUSE "Miscellanea invertebrati" collection (N=815).

Coordinates: 44.449 and 46.815 Latitude; 12.265 and 9.012 Longitude.

Taxonomic coverage

Description: A total of 56 Odonata species are represented in the MUSE "Miscellanea Invertebrati" collection (Fig. 3). Those represent 59% of the 95 species recorded at least once in Italy (<http://www.odonata.it/libe-italiane>) and 39% of the 143 species recorded in Europe (Boudot and Kalkman 2015).

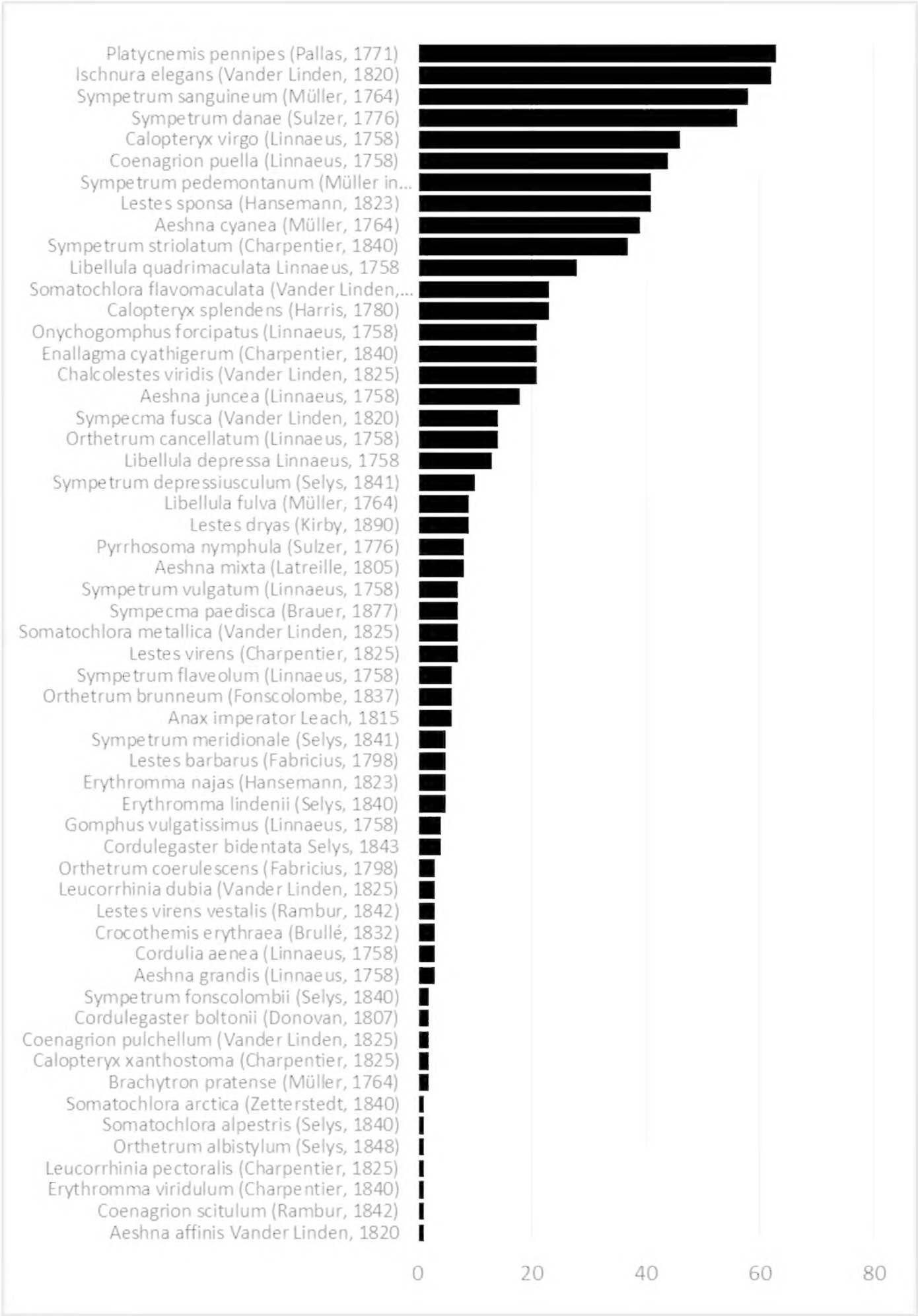


Figure 3. [doi](#)
Number of Odonata specimens in the MUSE "Miscellanea invertebrati" collection divided by species (N=836).

Taxa included:

Rank	Scientific Name
kingdom	Animalia
phylum	Artropoda
class	Insecta
order	Odonata
species	<i>Aeshna affinis</i> Vander Linden, 1820
species	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i> (Müller, 1764)
species	<i>Aeshna grandis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Aeshna juncea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Aeshna mixta</i> (Latreille, 1805)
species	<i>Anax imperator</i> Leach, 1815
species	<i>Brachytron pratense</i> (Müller, 1764)
species	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i> (Harris, 1780)
species	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Calopteryx xanthostoma</i> (Charpentier, 1825)
species	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i> (Vander Linden, 1825)
species	<i>Coenagrion puella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i> (Vander Linden, 1825)
species	<i>Coenagrion scitulum</i> (Rambur, 1842)
species	<i>Cordulegaster bidentata</i> Selys, 1843
species	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i> (Donovan, 1807)
species	<i>Cordulia aenea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i> (Brullé, 1832)
species	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i> (Charpentier, 1840)
species	<i>Erythromma lindenii</i> (Selys, 1840)
species	<i>Erythromma najas</i> (Hansemann, 1823)
species	<i>Erythromma viridulum</i> (Charpentier, 1840)
species	<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Ischnura elegans</i> (Vander Linden, 1820)
species	<i>Lestes barbarus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)

species	<i>Lestes virens</i> (Charpentier, 1825)
species	<i>Lestes dryas</i> (Kirby, 1890)
species	<i>Lestes sponsa</i> (Hansemann, 1823)
species	<i>Lestes virens</i> (Charpentier, 1825)
species	<i>Leucorrhinia dubia</i> (Vander Linden, 1825)
species	<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i> (Charpentier, 1825)
species	<i>Libellula depressa</i> Linnaeus, 1758
species	<i>Libellula fulva</i> (Müller, 1764)
species	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i> Linnaeus, 1758
species	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i> (Selys, 1848)
species	<i>Orthetrum brunneum</i> (Fonscolombe, 1837)
species	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i> (Fabricius, 1798)
species	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i> (Pallas, 1771)
species	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i> (Sulzer, 1776)
species	<i>Somatochlora alpestris</i> (Selys, 1840)
species	<i>Somatochlora arctica</i> (Zetterstedt, 1840)
species	<i>Somatochlora flavomaculata</i> (Vander Linden, 1825)
species	<i>Somatochlora metallica</i> (Vander Linden, 1825)
species	<i>Sympecma fusca</i> (Vander Linden, 1820)
species	<i>Sympecma paedisca</i> (Brauer, 1877)
species	<i>Sympetrum danae</i> (Sulzer, 1776)
species	<i>Sympetrum depressiusculum</i> (Selys, 1841)
species	<i>Sympetrum flaveolum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
species	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i> (Selys, 1840)
species	<i>Sympetrum meridionale</i> (Selys, 1841)
species	<i>Sympetrum pedemontanum</i> (Müller in Allioni, 1766)
species	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i> (Müller, 1764)
species	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i> (Charpentier, 1840)
species	<i>Sympetrum vulgatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)

Temporal coverage

Notes: The Odonata specimens deposited in the MUSE "Miscellanea invertebrati collection" cover a timespan of 34 years between 1924 and 1957 (Fig. 4). This motivated the name ("historical") chosen to designate this collection as an unique entity, which in fact is the result of heterogeneous entomological activities carried on by different collectors. It is noteworthy to mention the almost total cessation of the collecting activities during the years of World War II (1940-1945).

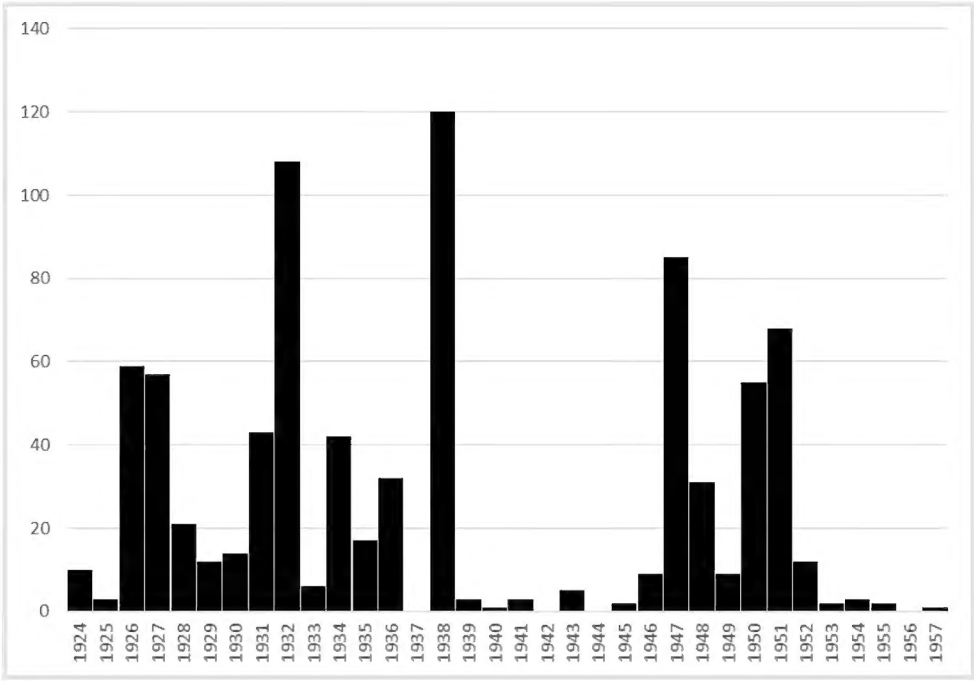


Figure 4. [doi](#)
Temporal distribution of Odonata specimens in the MUSE "Miscellanea invertebrati" collection (N=835).

Collection data

Collection name: "Miscellanea invertebrati" - MUSE

Collection identifier: cINV017

Parent collection identifier: MUSE

Specimen preservation method: Dried specimens (pinned; dragonfly envelopes).

Usage rights

Use license: Creative Commons Public Domain Waiver (CC-Zero)

IP rights notes: This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 License.

Data resources

Data package title: Historical collection of dragonflies (Insecta : Odonata) of the Science Museum (MUSE) of Trento

Resource link: http://ipt.pensoft.net/resource?r=muse_odonata

Number of data sets: 1

Data set name: Historical collection of dragonflies (Insecta : Odonata) of the Science Museum (MUSE) of Trento

Data format: Darwin Core

Column label	Column description
type	The nature of the resource
language	The language of the resource
institutionCode	The name in use by the institution having custody of the object or information referred to in the record
collectionCode	The name and acronym identifying the collection from which the record was derived
datasetName	The name identifying the dataset from which the record was derived
basisOfRecord	The specific nature of the data record
dynamicProperties	box: the entomological box number in which the specimen is conserved
catalogNumber	An unique identifier for the record within the dataset and collection
occurrenceRemarks	Notes about the Occurrence
recordedBy	A person responsible for recording the original Occurrence (legit)
individualCount	The number of specimen available for an Occurrence
sex	The sex of the specimen represented in the Occurrence
lifeStage	The age class or life stage of the specimen of the Occurrence
preparations	Preparations and preservation methods for the specimen
eventDate	Date when the specimen was collected (according to label)
year	The four-digit year in which the Event occurred, according to the Common Era Calendar
month	The ordinal month in which the Event occurred
day	The integer day of the month on which the Event occurred
continent	The name of the continent in which the Location occurs
country	The name of the country in which the Location occurs

stateProvince	The name of the next smaller administrative region than country (region) in which the Location occurs
county	The name of the next smaller administrative region than stateProvince (Province) in which the Location occurs
municipality	The full, unabbreviated name of the next smaller administrative region than county (municipality) in which the Location occurs
locality	The specific description of the place. This term may contain information modified from the original to correct perceived errors or to standardise the description.
verbatimLocality	The original textual description of the place
verbatimElevation	The original description of the elevation (altitude, usually above sea level) of the Location
minimumElevationInMeters	The lower limit of the range of elevation (altitude, usually above sea level), in metres. This is referred to georeferenced Location
decimalLatitude	The geographic latitude (in decimal degrees, using the spatial reference system given in geodeticDatum) of the geographic centre of a Location
decimalLongitude	The geographic longitude (in decimal degrees, using the spatial reference system given in geodeticDatum) of the geographic centre of a Location
geodeticDatum	The geodetic datum upon which the geographic coordinates given in decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude as based
georeferencedBy	Who determined the georeference (spatial representation) for the Location
georeferenceVerificationStatus	A categorical description of the extent to which the georeference has been verified to represent the best possible spatial description
identifiedBy	A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people who assigned the Taxon to the subject
scientificName	The full scientific name, with authorship and date information
order	The full scientific name of the order in which the taxon is classified
taxonRank	The taxonomic rank of the most specific name in the scientificName
occurrenceID	A globally unique identifier for the Occurrence
genus	The full scientific name of the genus in which the taxon is classified
specificEpithet	The name of the first or species epithet of the scientificName
infraspecificEpithet	The name of the lowest or terminal infraspecific epithet of the scientificName, excluding any rank designation
scientificNameAuthorship	The authorship information for the scientificName formatted according to the conventions of the applicable nomenclaturalCode

Additional information

Assandri G (2018): Dragonfly biodiversity 90 years ago in an Alpine region: The Odonata historical collection of the MUSE (Trento, Italy). v1.6. Biodiversity Data Journal. Dataset/Occurrence. http://ipt.pensoft.net/resource?r=muse_odonata

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Maria Chiara Deflorian for her valuable help on the definition of the collection catalogue codes and the Pensoft staff for its assistance on technical issues related to the creation of this paper.

Author contributions

GA and VL conceived the idea; GA revised the collection with the support of AF; GA created the collection database, analysed the data and wrote a first draft of the paper; VL supervised as chief-curator of the entomology department of the MUSE the research development and acquired funding for publication; all authors contributed critically to the drafts and gave final approval for publication.

References

- Ambrosi F (1851) Prospetto delle specie zoologiche conosciute nel Trentino. Perini (Tip.), Trento.
- Ausserer C (1869) Neurotteri Tirolesi colla diagnosi di tutti i generi europei. Parte I. Pseudoneurotteri. Annuario della Società dei Naturalisti in Modena 4: 71-156.
- Boudot JP, Kalkman VJ (2015) Atlas of the European Dragonflies and Damselflies. KNNV Publishing, The Netherlands. [ISBN 978 90 5011 4806]
- Conci C, Galvagni O (1944) Alcune interessanti catture di Odonati in Liguria e Venezia Tridentina. Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana 23: 71-73.
- Conci C, Galvagni O (1946) Osservazioni su alcune specie di Odonati della Venezia Tridentina. Pubblicazione della Società Museo Civico in Rovereto 68: 3-6.
- Conci C (1948) Note su Odonati Italiani. Bollettino della Società Entomologica. Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana 78: 25-27.
- Conci C (1957) *Aeshna grandis* in Italia (Odonata). Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana 87: 18-20.
- Gobbi M, Riservato E, Bragalanti N, Lencioni V (2012) An expert-based approach to invertebrate conservation: Identification of priority areas in central-eastern Alps. Journal for Nature Conservation 20: 274-279. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2012.05.003>
- Lampo C, Riservato E, Lencioni V (2011) Contributo alla conoscenza dell'odonatofauna della Val di Ledro (Trentino). Studi Trentini di Scienze Naturali 88: 53-59.

- Marcuzzi G (1948) Note sulla biologia di una “torbiera piana” del Trentino. Archivio di Oceanografia e. Archivio di Oceanografia e Limnologia 5: 155-188.
- Morton KJ (1926) Notes on dragonflies observed in the Italian lake district. The Entomologist 59: 235-239.
- Morton KJ (1928) Odonata collected in Austrian Tirol, the Trentino and Tuscany. The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. 64: 254-260.
- Nielsen C (1932) Odonati della Venezia Tridentina. Naturali 10-11: 198-218.
- Regneire C, Achaz G, Lambert A, Cowie RH, Bouchet P, Fontaine B (2015) Mass extinction in poorly known taxa. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 112: 7761-7766. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1502350112>
- Remsen JV (1995) The importance of continued collecting of bird specimens to ornithology and bird conservation. Bird Conservation International 5: 146-180. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S095927090000099X>
- Rossi F (2005) L'Area di studio: Il Trentino. In: Pedrini P, Caldonazzi M, Zanghellini S (Eds) Atlante degli Ucelli nidificanti e svernanti in Provincia di Trento. Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali, Trento, 692 pp.
- Schmitt CJ, Cook JA, Zamudio KR, Edwards S (2018) Museum specimens of terrestrial vertebrates are sensitive indicators of environmental change in the Anthropocene. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series B 374: 20170387. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2017.0387>